FALL OF PELLOUX CABINET. CLERICALS REGARD IT AS A TRIUMPH OF THE POPE OVER THE KING

AND ITALY'S UNITY. Government Majority at Elections Does Not Avert a Change of Policy-Clerical Combination With Republicans to Overthrow Monarchy Admitted-Pope Holds Fast to the Non Expedit-Bule for Catholics.

ROME. June 22.—The speech from the throne to the Italian parliament marks vividly the importance of the last national election. With strong feeling and a keen sense of the danger to which the monarchy is exposed, the King makes a sensational appeal for unity among Italians in order to save the liberal institutions from those who threaten them. Language that can be understood, but is a blunder. Who is it that has laid hand on the liberal institutions? It is the Government. Who let loose democracy and republicanism against the House of Savoy? Who forced the Catholics into an opposition that cannot be overcome? It is the Quirinal. Who, finally, has kept up the non expedit which puts the monarchy in a minority and hands over the country to the republicans? It is the official

The Pelloux Ministry made it its mission to strangle brutally the public liberties. It was not successful. The elections, in spite of a small Ministerial majority given by the South, always complaisant and always on the Government side, have marked the advance of the republicans wherever the people enjoy the political education of independence and manliness, as in the North and certain parts of the centre. The South represents merely a quantity that may be neglected. It has no reputation, no force, no influence, no consistency. It is a slave of the statu quo and will follow at any time the first comer.

In the centre it is the Anti-Ministerialists who are victorious. Further north it is the opponents of the dynasty. Thus Government and monarchy are in the minority, especially if to the Opposition vote there be added those who abstain from voting, fully 60 per cent. of those entitled to vote.

The King's emotion will be understood. therefore; the elections have a false ring. What increases the alarm is the rumor that the court will turn to Signor Crispi's "firm hand" as in 1893 in order to save the liberal institutions that is, the monarchy. Mazzini once called him the gravedigger of the House of Savoy. Vigorous, brutal, without conscience or scrupies, Signor Crispi may put a stop to a policy. But in performing that violent act he shakes up the constitutional machine so much that he overworks it, as he has overworked it and will overwork it till it breaks down, if the court commits this final blunder.

Republicans and Catholics cannot be over come: they may bring in the White Terror, they cannot make history turn back. The Siciliar has a bad reputation. Cardinal Galimberti. when Nuncio at Vienna, once sent to Cardinal Rampolla, who is also a Sicilian, a note in which he gave his opinion of Signor Crispi, and quoted with too malicious pleasure Cicero's saying "Insulares omnes mali, Siculi autem pessim Islanders are always bad, but the Sicilians

The conservative newspapers, whether lib eral or Catholic (the latter hardly count), utter cries of alarm and call in the firemen, that is, the Catholics. The Popolo Romano itself ad-

a great impression that it is the unitarian monarchy that is ruining Italy. That some day will be the general belief. The Pope will have been a prophet.

The Italian speech from the throne drove the last nail in the coffin of the Pelloux Ministry. It marked distinctly the break with the reactionary and military policy. Consequently in spite of its force in Parliament the Cabine did not care to enter into the fight. That is the secret of the resignation whose causes and inner history are being discussed now by the innocent. In Italian politics there is but one mainspring, the court, the King. It is the Quirinal frightened by the double current Guelph and republican, that confided to Gen Pelloux the anti-liberal, ultra-conservative nission of saving the monarchy from the people and its only too righteous grievances. The rule of the cannon, the sword and the repression of the law has foundered amid the most stinging humiliations that a human power can be

subjected to. But we must not forget that it is not the Pelloux Ministry that falls: it is the new form of royalist "life-saving" that disappears, it is royalty that is hit. The court of the Quirinal acts the part of Louis Philippe, it is the Ministry that reigns and the Crown that governs. The cab driver is waiting for the end of this reign. Beaten on the dynastic and national ground,

beaten without a fight and without offering resistance, the Quirinal is about to substitute for the policy of repression the policy of "the defence of the monarchy." Already in his speech from the throne the King laid stress on the concentration of all the partisans of the system. Will they succeed? Will they find a common ground on which to check the republioan victories? It is an idle question in my opinion. Whether this "defence of the monarchy" succeeds or not in Parliament the central point of Italian affairs is not there. The republicans have their support from the people just as the Guelphs draw theirs from their asso ciations, and from the inevitable disorganization of the mathematically unitarian monarchial system. It is interesting to see that the parties and powers springing from the individualistic idea and the management of the masses for the purpose of syndicates that cannot be acknowledged are every where wrecked on disgust and on hatred in spite of large Parliamentary majorities. As at the fall of the Reman Empire mysterious voices are heard in the silence of the nights, crying "Great Pan is dead." In Italy the historical evolution is developed more slowly, for the people have neither the virility nor the political education of the Northern races. This gradual dying away constitutes a peculiar organic weakness; they will sink all the more deeply into the mire.

From the point of view of Papal policy, it is pleasant to see that the non expedit, which has been so decried by the conservatives. so attacked by the Italian middle classes, so misunderstood by almost all foreigners, is revealed at last to the eyes of all as a most marvellous instrument of higher politics. It is the Pope who triumphs; it is his discipline that masters these concrete situations; it is he and he alone who has seen the close and mysterious connection of interests and of things. The result of the late critical events is that, with the Catholics taking no share in parliamentary life, the monarchy of Savoy leads by every road to the federal republie on the American model.

Consequently the motto: "Neither elect nor electors" is to-day the subject that above all occupies men's minds. It is the main issue in the Italian questions. In the Nuova Antologia, the Italian Revue des Deux Mondes, Senator Vitelleschi, an eminent mandarin of the present system, sheds a melancholy and despairing tear upon Italy. "Everything is going wrong," he keeps saying throughout his lachry-mose pages, "Everything is going wrong, and it is the fault of the Pope, and the fault of the non expedit." I shall neither discuss nor refute this thesis; it seems useless to waste

time in burying the dead. We have got beyond that stage. Neither the Guelphs nor the Pope will modify his policy any more; it is plante on the rock, as it forms the base of the Church's whole central administration. What is taking place now is the duel between the monarchy and the republic and the Catholics are watching to see the blows fall. INNOMINATO.

TWO ANCIENT GRAVESTONES. Relics of Aucient Boston Far From Any

Burial Place. Boston, July 14.-While excavating for telephone conduit on Cambridge street, near Blossom, laborers have discovered what appear to be interesting relics of ancient Boston. Some twelve feet below the surface, one of the men came upon what appeared to be a flagston and cracked it with his pick. In lifting it out the man noticed some letters upon it and after scraping away the mud, found that it was ar

old gravestone. A hose was turned upon the

piece of slate and after a good washing this nscription appeared: "Here lies buried the body of Ezekil Cravath about 44 years of age, March 26, 1715." A short distance from this stone another similar one was uncovered which bore the inscription: "Here lies the body of Lydia Lowder the wife of William Lowder, aged 18 year and 9 months. Departed this life April 10

the wife of William Lowder, aged 18 years and 9 months. Departed this life April 10, 1707." Another stone, bearing simply the initials, "F. N.," was also found.

The headstones appeared to have been used for top stones for an old sewer or drain which ran under Cambridge street. That these gravestones should be found in such a curious place, far removed from any of the ancient burial places and put to such a use, is regarded as curious, but what is still more interesting is the fact that undoubtedly the two persons whose last resting places the stones were intended to mark were intimate friends nearly two centuries ago. Investigation reveals the fact that Lydia Lowder, whose maiden name was Balston, was born in Boston, June 22, 1083, and married William Lowder on May 2, 1706. Samuel William Lowder on May 2, 1706. Samuel William Lowder was born to the couple. According to the city records, the mother died on the same date, although the stone puts her death two days earlier.

Ezekiel Cravath was born on July 7, 1671. and his death on March 26, 1715, reveals the link which connects the two stones which have lain together under Cambridge street for so many years. In the record of the Boston Salectmen of April 19, 1716, appears the following entry: "And also to choose two constables in yearoun of Mesurs Ezekiel Cravath, who being chosen to that office is since deceased, and Mr. William Lowder, who is discharged by ye justices in Court of Gen. Sessions of the Peace, and to advice, agree, and conclude abtany other mattars or things were may be thought beneficial to this town."

It is presumed that the families of these two constables were intimate and that Cravath and Lydia were old friends. Lowder did not remain single long after the death of his young wife, for on Oct. 15, 1708, the records show that betook a second wife, Mary Sale. Cravath married Elizabeth flooks on June 14 (year unknown) and four months after his death his widow applied to the Selectmen for the "Renewal of her husband. Ezeki Cravath's, Lycence to

granted.

Lowder was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and in 1710 was made clerk of the organization. The next year he was appointed third sergeant and rose to the rank of Lieutenant in 1728.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Concluding Session of the Annual Meeting Held at Lake George.

SARATOGA, July 14 .- The New York State Bankers' Association concluded its seventh annual session at the Sagamore, Lake George, this afternoon. After a sail up the lake, a the Catholics. The Popolo Romano itself admits that, were it not for the non expedit the republicans instead of a hundred would hardly have twenty seats in Parliament. Therefore they should vote and save the monarchy. This advice comes too late.

The Catholics no longer feel either the desire or the duty of saving the dynasty established opposite the Vatican as a symbol of contradiction. At one time it was possible to hope, without betraying the general interests of Catholicism, for a compromise between the two Powers. To believe it possible now would be both a blunder and treason. The policy of the Vatican is founded on a return to a division into provinces, the only political garb that will fit lay. It will persist in that idea.

Even Signor Nitti, the great liberal sociologist, has just shown in a book which has made a great impression that it is the unitarian chartered steamer bearing 400 of the bankers

office. After the annual banquet in Saratoga this evening the bankers attended a special theatrical performance.

FRENCH NATIONAL PRAST. Anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile Cele-

brated Here. The anniversary of the fall of the Bastile was celebrated yesterday afternoon and last night in the Harlem River Park at 129th street and Second avenue. The celebration was under the auspices of the French Benevolent Society. M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, and M. E. Bruwaert,

bassador at Washington, and M. E. Bruwaert, the French Consul in this city, had been invited, but as they were unable to be present they sent representatives. Henry Maillard, the President of the organization, and J. Jouvand, E. Blanc, Louis Huot, V. Fulchiron and L. Antoine had charge of the celebration.

Beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was a grand ball and kirmess for children under the direction of Mms. Legereau. This continued until 5 o'clock, when the Lafayette Guards held a shooting match for a gold medal and other prizes. Then there was a concert for an hour under the direction of Max Schwab. A vitagraph exhibition followed and then came the grand ball, beginning at 9 o'clock, of which Louis Huot was the floor manager. The grounds and buildings were handsomely decorated. Fully 8,000 people enjoyed the celebration.

HAMILTON'S TOMB RENOVATED.

Historic Monument in Trinity Churchyard Made to Look Almost New. The tomb of Alexander Hamilton in Trinity Churchyard has been repovated and it now presents in its whiteness and freshness an almost new appearance. It was reported yesterday that the work had been ordered by a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. who is re-

ber of the firm of J. P., Morgan & Co. Whols related to the Hamilton family. On the monument, which is one of the oldest as well as one of the most notable in the historic burying ground, is this inscription:

"To the memory of Alexander Hamilton the Corporation of Trinity Church has erected this monument in testimony of their respect for the Patriot of Incorruptible integrity, the Soldier of Approved Valour, the Statesman of Consummate Wadom, whose talents and virtues will be admired by grateful posterity long after this marble shall have mouldered into dust. He died July 12, 1894, aged 47."

On a tablet, which has also been made clean On a tablet, which has also been made clean and white, and which lies at the foot of the sarcophagus appear these lines:

Eliza, daughter of Philip Schuyler, widow of Alexander Hamilton, born at Albany, August 9th, 1737 [!], died at Washington November 9th, 1834, Interred here.

Oldest Printer in West Virginia Dead.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 14 .- John J. Combe aged 89 years, the oldest printer in West Virginia, was buried at Romney, a few miles south of here, yesterday. He was a native Virginian and worked at his case continuously for sixty years in the office of the South Branch Intelliyears in the office of the South Branch Intelligencer at Romney. All of his surviving sons, four in number, are printers. James S. Combs, editor of the Independent, Piedmont, W. Va., a son, lost both legs, one arm and the hand off the other arm in a railroad wreck, yet he attends to business every day. Theodore Combs, another son, is editor of a paper at Hambleton, W. Vu.

Woman Bievelist Badly Hurt. Mrs. May S. Gouldies of Newburgh, who is visiting N. E. Gouldies, of 72 West Eighteenth street, went out bicycle riding yesterday. At street, went out bicycle riding yesterday. At Twenty-fourth street and Third avenue a brewery wagon ran into her and knocked her from her wheel, she was taken to Bellevus Hospital with a fractured arm, a dislocated hip, contusions of the body and internal injuries. She may die. Charles Schmidt, the driver, was arrested, but Mrs. Gouldies refused to prosecute and he was a lowed to go.

The Leonia Honse Burned.

HAMPTON, N. H., July 14 .- The Leonia, a splendidly equipped sixty-room hotel at North Beach, owned by F. M, Crosby of Melrose, Mass. was burned to the ground last night. The house was considered one of the finest of its size north of New York, and every room was booked for the remainder of the season. Loss estimated at \$30,000.

Chautauqua Excursion

\$10.00 round trip by Eric Railroad, July 27th. Tients good for return until August 25th. -Ade.

WOMENTEWKSBURY'SAIDES STURTEVANT HOTEL BRANCH BROK-

ERAGE OFFICE VANISHES.

Mrs. Uscher, Mrs. Hitchcock and Miss Bacon Did the Banking and the Telegraph Operator Lent His Name, Aspinwall, to the Concern-Banker's Liabilities May Be a Million Lewis G. Tewksbury, the "banker and broker"

of 32 Broadway, is still out of sight and the list of his creditors appears to lengthen. Estimates of the amount have Jumped from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000, but definite data on which to base The vanished financier, who is a very handsome man of 38 years with distinguished bearing and a taste for good clothes, had strong faith in women, as assistants in

all his financial operations. He had severa of them in his employ, not as clerks or steno graphers, but as managers and drummers-up business. In his Broadway office they did not appear in a managerial capacity nor did they at the little branch office, 63 East Eleventh street, where Tewksbury had as his manager . Wolf. It was in the Tenderloin that he tested their drawing powers financially. His experiment began on May 1 at the Sturte

vant House, where he rented two rooms on one of the upper floors. To the hotel people he introduced a fine-looking woman as his manager. He said she was Mrs. A. C. Uscher and would be the head of the office. A telegraph operator named Aspinwall was among the employees of the place, and instead of the sign Tewksbury & Co. that of "Aspinwall & Co." was hung out. So far as was observed casually by the hotel people business was good, but about six weeks ago Mrs. Uscher disappeared from the office. In her stead appeared Mrs. S. H. Hitchcock, who was put forward by Banker Tewksoock, who was put forward by Banker Tewksbury as the office manager. Mrs. Hitchcock is described as also very handsome and up-to-date. She appeared to be about 40 years of age and had the look of extreme prosperity. There also appeared in the office at this time Miss Bacon, again said to be extremely goodlooking and possibly half the age of Mrs. Hitchcock. Things ran along beautifully until Friday morning last when the belongings of Tewksbury & Co., at 32 Broadway, were attached on a writ sworn out by W.Browning Johnson of 39 West Forty-ninth street. Somehow Mrs. Hitchcock heard of this very soon and she left the office straightway. So did everybody else. Later in the day some of the deputy sheriffs heard that she knew a good deal about Tewksbury. It was rumored that he had gone away with \$40,000 of her money. They went up to her house at 903 Seventh avenue to see her about it. They found her established on the second-floor flat which was furnished as though she had a good deal more than \$40,000. There were fine pictures and handsome draperles. The deputies were most effusively received by Mrs. Hitchcock. In the language of one of them, she was a "cold proposition." They left without getting any information, not being legally in a position to do anything else when they were turned down. A few minutes later Mrs. Hitchcock left the house. A baggageman carried her trunk to the Grand Central and a oab followed with her. bury as the office manager. Mrs. Hitchcock

when they were turned down. A few minutes later Mrs. Hitchcock left the house. A baggage man carried her trunk to the Grand Central and a one followed with her.

She left behind a colored maid who didn't know when Mrs. Hitchcock would return. Perhaps to-morrow, perhaps never, was her expression of opinion on this point. Yesterday the flat was locked up.

Officers from Sheriff Grell's staff were in charge of Tewksbury's main establishment and his Eleventh street branch but none was on guard at the Sturtevant house place. There wasn't anything to attach there and for that matter at either of the other two places. At 32 Broadway the deputy in charge had the office open in the morning and a few persons who said they were uncommunicative. One of them, a cynical looking man, examined with care a big lump of ore which lay on the floor and on which was posted this notice:

"Specimen of ore taken from the main ore body of the Thayer mine, Costa Rica, Central America, of which we are the fiscal agents and have a limited amount of stock for sale."

The cynical-looking man snorted.

"Humphi" he said. "It's a good thing for the public that the supply was limited.

At the office of B. Gerson Oppenheim, 265 Broadway a number of persons who said they were financially interested in Tewksbury gathered during the morning. Mr. Oppenheim talked with them but if he learned anything definite he did not disclose it. From what he gathered, however, he said that he was inclined to increase his estimate of Tewksbury's hisbilities. On Friday he put them at \$400,000. Yesterday he thought they might go as high as \$1,000,000. He would not say who the sufferers were, with whom he had talked, nor the amounts which they said they had lost. He said that neither he nor tis client Mr. Johnson had heard anything further of Tewksbury's whereabouts. Hearry B. Johnson of Niles & Johnson, 11 Wall street, who was Tewksbury's attorner, denied yesterday that he said all the things about his client which W. Browning Johnson alleged in his affidavit on whic Wail street, who was Tewksbury's attorney, denied yesterday that he said all the things about his client which W. Browning Johnson alleged in his affidavit on which the writ of attachment was issued. He declared that he told Johnson that Tewksbury had left town and that he himself had been unable to find any assets. He never told him that Tewksbury had obsconded or that the firm was 'broke.' He do not know whether this was so or not. He had heard the clerks in the office talking about it, but it was not impossible or even improbable that Tewksbury would turn up shortly with an explanation of his absence.

"I do not think Mr. Tewksbury is insane." he went on to say. "as has been intimated by some one who was quoted in one of the newspapers. He was in good health and looking extremely well when I saw him last, three weeks ago. I have attended to his legal business for the last three years and thought he was making money. If he has none now I can't imagine where it has gone unless he has speculated on his own account."

Not only does Lawyer Johnson express a possibility of Tewksbury turning up suavely before long and straightening out the tangle his affairs are now in. Mr. Oppenheim apparently thinks he may return any day. There are no criminal proceedings against Tewksbury and he would not be in danger of losing his liberty should he elect to return.

Concerning Tewksbury's liabilities Lawyer Johnson takes a computatively optimistic view. He has not examined the banker's books, but he has made inquiries and he is satisfied that \$100,000 will cover the shortage. Mr. Johnson twho drew up the copartnership papers between Tewksbury and Alexander M. Lowry, made by W. Browning Johnson the codefendant in the attachment proceedings, said yesterday that the term of the partnership was only for a year and that it had expired. While it was in force Lowry was no more than a nominal partner receiving a salary and commission.

The only action other than Johnson's yet taken against Tewksbury is that of Carl Schumann for thom a

PIRST VIEW OF A LIVE COW. Remarkable Discovery of a City Youngster on a Trolley Outing.

The passengers on a Coner Island trolley car were entertained the other day by a small boy who on this trip, which he was making with his mother, saw his first live cow; this animal, which interested him greatly, being tethere in a vacant lot and quietly grazing. "What's that, mother?" he asked, suddenly,

as from the flying trolley car his eye fell on the ow.
"Why, that's a cow," was the answer.
"A real cow?" said the youngster.
"Certainly."
"Levis host like the rictures down"! Looks just like the pictures, doesn't tt?" "Give milk?"

Yes." Looks something like a horse." 'Yes, something.' 'Yes, something.' 'But it's got longer hair,' and so on, with the whole car trying hard not to laugh loud enough to disturb the inquisitive small boy's mother.

The Beach Mines of Little Value, but the

Creek Mines Are Rich-Smallpox Raging. SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 .- The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer San Jose returned from Nome to-day with forty-nine passengers and \$150,000 in gold dust, principally from the Klondike. She left Nome on July 2. The beach mines of Nome have proved of little value. The creek mines are rich, but they are claimed by men who located and relocated them. The beach mines pay only \$5 to \$6 a day per man during the season, which is scarcely \$1 a day per man average for the year round. Smallpox is raging at Nome. Thirty-eight cases were reported up to July 2, and on that day there were eleven new cases.

The steamer brought 210 bundles of whalebone, besides packages of ivory from the fleet of whalers. The catch of the whalling fleet is comparatively small. The Bowhead had one whale, the Belider one and the Jeanette and Alexander none. The Belgua and Karluk had one between them. value. The greek mines are rich, but they

Trolley Car Cuts Off Boy's Leg. Carl Daley, 7 years old, of 647 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, was run over by a trolley car while crossing Bergen street near Bedford avenue yesterday afternoon. His left leg was taken off between the knee and the hip. He was removed to the Seney Hospital. Joseph Keenan of 1414 Bergen street, the motorman of the car, was arrested. NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

In the case of Danuth against Lee, jus decided by the Court of Appeals, the matter in controversy was the construction of a single paragraph in a will. After quoting it, Judge Werner observes that to the lay mind its language might seem to be simple, unequivoca and even conclusive. "But under the micro scopical scrutiny of the trained legal mind," he continues, "it becomes a subtle thing o doubtful and mysterious import, which requires analysis by a process which, for want of a better name, is called construction." The Judge then proceeds to construe the testamentary clause in accordance with the opinion of the court below and adds: "In the expression of these views, we have intentionally refrained from the citation of authorities, because the principles by which this case must be governed are so well settled as to be elementary; and in the application of these principles each case must rest upon its own peculiar facts." After reading this declaration as to the extreme simplicity of the case, it is somewhat surprising and amusing to find that two out of the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals were in favor of deciding the other way. These were Chief Judge Parker and Associate Judge Denis O'Brien. They evidently did not deem the interpretation of the will so plain that he who ran might read.

An injunction has been granted by the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, at the instance of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, restraining the proprietor of business college in that city from calling his institution the University of Philadelphia He teaches bookkeeping, penmanship and stenography. His school affords instruction in commercial pursuits exclusively and is in no true sense a university. "A short but comprehensive definition of the word university," says President Judge Arnold in granting the injunction, "is an aggregation or union of colleges. It is an institution in which the education imparted is universal, embracing all branches, such as arts, sciences and all manner of learning and possessing powers to confer degrees which indicate proficiency in the branches taught." By a Pennsylvania statute enacted in 1895, a College and University Council for the State was established, without whose approval no new institution shall be authorized to confer degrees. The Court holds that inasmuch as the title of university imparts the power to confer degrees, the defendant's school cannot lawfully use the title, since it does not possess the power. It appears that many persons have mistaken this self-styled University of Philadelphia for the University of Pennsylvania and much confusion in cor respondence has resulted therefrom.

A trained nurse was recently the plaintiff n a suit tried in the Queen's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Darling and a jury against a Marylebone physician to recover damages for an alleged libel. The defendant had written a letter to the poor-law officer in Paddington expressing the opinion that the nurse was mentally deranged, and suggesting that she might do some harm inasmuch as she held a certificate from the Apothecaries' Hall which authorized her to dispense drugs. Upon the trial evidence was given of eccentric behavior on the part of the young lady and she admitted having written several remarkable letters. In one of these, to the matron of an institution, she said: You tried to take my soul from me with your diabelical practices. You took possession of my mind; you could read most of my thoughts you threw me down in the streets one day be-cause you did not approve of them." No such assault was in fact ever made upon the plaintiff. She avowed her belief in telepathy and told the Judge that when in Ireland she distinctly heard the voice of a friend who was at the time in the Isle of Wight. Notwithstanding the strong defence which was made out, the jury rendered a verdict of £100 for the plaintiff, though they made a special finding declaring that she was subject to hallucinations. Such a person should hardly be trusted to administer medicines.

An instructive discussion as to what waters constitute "navigable waters of the United States" is contained in the opinion of Mr. Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court at Washington, in a case in which the defendant had been convicted of unlawfully obstructing Red Pass in Louisiana, by building a dam across the same His act was unquestionably an offence if Red Pass is embraced within the term "navigable waters of the United States." It is not a natural stream but a crevasse formed by the overflow of water from the Mississippi, which finds its way first into a body of water called the Jump and then into the Gulf of Mexico. Small luggers carrying oysters have gone through Red Pass, but no vessels transporting other freight or passengers. The court holds that this did not suffice to show that it was a navigable water of the United States in such a sense that a dam to reclaim overflowed lands could not be constructed therein without the consent of the Secretary of War. The trial Judge instructed the jury in substance that the mere capacity to pass in the smallest boat from one stream or rivulet to another was sufficient to constitute a navigable water of the United States: but, as Mr. Justice Shiras points out. if this view is correct there is scarcely a creek or stream in the country which does not fall within the definition.

There is an Anti-Bicycle Tax Association in Oregon which is seeking to abolish or invalidate the statute of that State which imposes a tax on bicycles in certain counties. The law loes not apply everywhere, twenty-three counties being excepted from its operation, A suit to test its onstitutionality has just been commenced at Portland by a wheelman whose machine was seized by the Sheriff be cause the owner had neglected to pay the tax. The act is attacked on many different grounds but chiefly because it violates the principle of uniform taxation, and discriminates against the citizens of the taxed counties in their right to use their private property. Upward of \$17,000 bicycle tax has been collected in Multinomah county, where Portland is situated, and the Oregon wheelmen mean to get this money back if they can.

A curious case, involving the compromise of an insurance claim upon the life of a person who turned out not to be dead, has given rise to some conflict of judicial opinion in this State In 1886, at Syracuse, Charles R. Baumgrass obtained \$2,000 life insurance from the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Shortly afterward he disappeared and was not heard of again until 1896. His wife, in 1895, believing her husband to be dead, sued for the insurance. Before the suit was tried, the United Workmen agreed with her to pay \$666 "not to be returned in any event" and the balance of the insurance if the insured was not shown to be alive before July 1, 1897. After this compromise was made but before the \$666 had been paid it was ascertained that Mr. Baumgrass was living; and the question arose whether Mrs. Baumgrass was entitled to the \$000. The Special Term at Syracuse held that she was Special Term at Syracuse held that she was. The Appellate Division at Rochester held that she was not, but Judge Hamilton Ward dissented. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the Appellate Division and sustained the Special Term and Mr. Justice Ward in the conclusion that the United Workmen must keep their promise to pay the \$666 in any event. There is a dissent, however, by Judge John Clinton Gray.

In dismissing the indictment for neglect of duty against Police Captain Andrew J. Thomas. Mr. Justice Fursman has asserted in very broad terms the power of a criminal court to set aside indictments. Section 313 of our Code of Criminal Procedure provides that an indictof Criminal Procedure provides that an indictment must be set aside upon the defendant's
application, when not found, indersed and
presented as required by law; or when a person
has been permitted improperly to be present
with the Grand Jury during their consideration
of the charge. It has been contended that
this section prohibits a dismissal on any other
grounds because it says the indictment must
be set aside in these cases "but in no others."
Judge Fursman holds, however, that the power
of dismissal may also be exercised when it
appears that there was no legal evidence before
the Grand Jury to sustain the charge. PRE-GLACIAL MEN'S BONES.

FOUND NEAR TRENTON AND NOW IN THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Years-Report of the President of the American Museum of Natural History. Several fragments of the bones of men believed to be prehistoric are now in the posses sion of the American Museum of Natural History of this city as the result of researches carried on in the glacial gravels about Trenton. N. J., by Ernest Volk. They are a piece of human femur and three fragments of a parietal bone, which latter fit together perfectly. An account of this interesting discovery which, if the bones are of the same period as the geological deposit in which they were found, is one of the most remarkable and valuable contributions to anthropology made for many years, is given in the report of the President of the museum for the year 1899.

Mr. Volk undertook the exploration of the

Trenton gravels on behalf of the museum, the expenses of the research being borne by Dr. F. E. Hyde, and he has been at work in the glacial gravel where it was removed by railroad companies in their construction excavations or cast out by pottery diggers in quest of the underlying sand. A number of stone implements of prehistoric make were found by him in what geologists believe to be the deposit made at the close of the glacial period. This led him to hope for further discoveries, and on Dec. 1 he found and dug out of the sand layer in which it was imbedded a fragment of a human femur. This sand about seven feet below the surface and underlies the glacial gravel, the true Trenton gravel of geology. Photographs and careful descriptions of the location where the bone was found were immediately made. Five days later Mr. Volk found in the debris

of the diggings about twenty-five feet from the spot where the femur was discovered, three pieces of a human skull. From the position n which they lay in the talus or debris stone t was evident that they had been dislodged and had fallen from the sand layer in which the femur was imbedded. When fitted together they formed part of a human parietal bone Both of these fragments and the femur were very white and chalky. Their surfaces were striated, showing scratches exactly like the glacial scratches found on a polished pebble taken from the same spot. The skull pieces are somewhat stained by iron which is an lement of the gravel. A portion of a shoulder blade of a musk ox had been previously found by Mr. Volk in the sand layer.

It would appear that the bones were those f men who lived before the glacial period and who may have perished from the cold when the great masses of ice pushed and ploughed their way through the continent. or may have been overwhelmed in the geological convulsions that attended these phenomena. No evidence of this direct sort bearing on th existence of pre-glacial man upon this continent has ever before been found. In his re port the President of the museum states that there seems to be no reason to doubt that the bones are as old as the deposit in which they were found. They are at present boxed in cotton at the museum.

In the course of his researches Mr. Volk also discovered fragmentary remains of portions of three skeletons about six feet below the surface in the same region. The fragments lay together just below an unbroken and unmixed thin stratum of sand. While these bones are supposed to be of great antiquity it would not appear that they are pre-glacial The geological conditions in that stratum, taken in connection with the discovery of human bones there are puzzling to geologists. Mr Volk has also discovered in explorations of an Indian site on the lowlands not far from Trenton a number of Indian skeletons in good condition, together with a number of implements

NOT SO BAD FOR EIGHTY.

Grandpapa Proves Himself a Bonny Fighter Against Odds. For five minutes last night the Times' Building cafe was deeply involved in what the late Billy Baxter calls "a general survival of the fittest," in the course of which a very ancient party with stringy gray whiskers and a pervading air of debility proved himself to be far more fit than any one would have supposed to look at him. So far as anybody knows the trouble began with politics. Two young men, one of whom wore a beautiful gray-flannel suit and the other a not less beautiful black and curling moustache, attempted to prove to the ancient party that he was a blanked fool. The

curling moustache, attempted to prove to the ancient party that he was a blanked fool. The old gentleman's spirit rose within him.

"You can't call me that!" he cried, "you young whippersnappers. There ain't enough to both of you together to back it up."

Now this old person is a regular barroom "sociable," goodnatured to the extreme limit, and willing to drink drinks of other people's buying and to buy drinks for other people's drinking as long as there is a perpendicular individual in sight. It never occurred to any one that there were latent possibilities of battle in that apparently decrepit form. Therefore the two young men called him "Grandpa" without any noticeable accent of affection, and, blowing upon his whiskers, they said 'bz-z-z-z'. Through their teeth and advised him to go and get them cut.

For the space of two seconds the old man looked as if he might be going to weep, then he changed his mind and presented the two youths with a couple of digs in the ribs that doubled them up most effectually. He then proceeded to rain blows upon the youth in the gray suit until that gentleman's flannel clad knees wobbled under him. The other man meantime made believernt gestures from a distance. Suddenly "Grandpa" made an agile skip, got him by the neck and propelled him down the barroom with such force that he almost went through the partition when he met it. Next Grandpa few more until his nose and mouth were bleeding.

Then everybody took a hand. The air was stilled filting few and multile teams are Excepted.

him a few more until his nose and mouth were bleeding.

Then everybody took a hand. The air was full of flying fists and emphatic language. For several minutes the battle raged; it was the real thing in a "rough house," Texas style. When matters had quieted down and everybody was breathing hard and deep the valetudinarian was observed to be standing in the centre of the floor patting his chest approvingly.

"Not so bad for a man 80 years old," he remarked, watching the blood trickle down from the countenance of the man in flanne, and the efforts of the other youth to straighten two teeth. "Anybody else think I'm one of them things?"

Nobody did, but a large fat person conceived the idea that here was a good chance to make a popular hit. So he set upon the youth in flannels and upbraided him bitterly for attacking a man old enough to be his grandfather, concluding his lecture by saying.

"You're a coward and if you'll come out on the sidewalk I'll lick you to an inch of your life."

"All right," said the youth with unexpected alacrity.

The fat man hadn't expected so prompt an

alacrity.

The fat man hadn't expected so prompt an alacrity.

The fat man hadn't expected so prompt an acquiescence and he looked somewhat unhappy as he follow d the youth forth. He looked stik more unhappy when that individual banged him on his nose, swatted him in the waistcoat, whauxed him one on the left ear, placed a well-considered swipe under his jaw and presently deposited him on the pavement, where he lay and bewalled himself so loudly that two policemen came up on the run.

They collared the flannel-suited youth and his companion with the black mustache, who immediately said that the man who had started the row was inside. So all hands went back into the schoon. But there was no one there but a stranger. Policeman Hackmeister asked the flannel-suited youth who had bit him.

"You did," was the astonishing reply, "and I'm going to make charges against you for breaking my nose."

He was immediately fired out and both men were taken to the Oak street station. Fitteen minutes after it was all over the aged party cautiously peoped into the door and asked if the police had gone. On being informed that they had be entered and ordered drinks for the crowd.

"Thate to make trouble," he said apologeti-

I hate to make trouble," he said apologetically, "but when it comes my way I do my best And it sin't so bad for an old man of 80, is it?"

KISSED A MAN IN THE STREET. Young Woman Arrested at Omaha, Neb., on "Serious Charge."

OMAHA, Neb., July 14. - Miss Fern Atwood, a good-looking young woman, is in a cell at the city Jail, the charge against her being "kissed a city jail, the charge against her being "aissed a man wilfully and without his consent having been first obtained." The man who was kissed is Capt. Her. He was walking on Dodge street, when the voung woman stepped in front of him, spread out her arms and clasped him in her embrace, kissing him upon his lips. Her broke away, but the young woman again grasped him and kissed him several times. Then she ran laughing down the street. Later she was arrested. SOCIAL LIFE DURING YACHT RACES. Gayety at Newport on Beard and on Shore -Mr. Goelet Out.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.- Newport was quite gay to-day socially and quite a number May Prove One of the Most Important Conwent out to see the vacht races. Mrs. Cortributions to Anthropology Made in Many nellus Vanderbüt, Jr., had out with her on the Mirage Miss May Goelet, John Davis and Robert Goelet. This is the first outing Mr. Goelet has had since his accident. He is very much improved in health. On board the Yankee in the race was Mrs. Herman B. Duryea and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, they being the only ladies on the racers. Mr. Reginald Norman had a party on the sloop Juliar, and Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard on the schooner

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard on the schooner Corona.

In town it was also quite lively. Luncheons were given by Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles and Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and to-night notable cottage entertainments were dinners by Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Charles S. Baldwin, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. Elbridge Gerry, Mrs. Burke Roche and Mrs. Cornelus Vanderbilt.

Mr. Charles L. Fair of San Francisco is here for a few days and is the guest of his brother-inlaw. Mr. Herman Oelrichs.

Cottage arrivals to-day included Mrs. Ogden Mills and her two daughters and Mr. Cope Whiteho se.

Mr. James J. Van Alen arrivad at Nawrort. trimmed with lace and embroidery. dress sleeves, and soft cuffs, high

Whiteho se. Mr. James J. Van Alen arrived at Newport on the late train to-night. He was accompanied by his son and daughters. They will occupy Wakehurst, their villa, during the remainder of the sedson.

Mr. William Astor is to come to Newport on Monday.

NEWSPAPER MANAGER ARRESTED. The Proprietor Accuses Him of Unlawfully Cashing a Check.

ROCHESTER, July 14.-William H. Mangin, a young man employed on the Star, a weekly sheet appearing on Saturdays, was to-day arreeted on the charge of petit larceny preferred by the proprietor of the paper. It is alleged that Mangin unlawfully cashed a check made out to the Star by J. Breck Perkins, candidate or Congress against Congress an J. M. E. O'Grady. The proprietor of the paper say that Mangin on Thursday last collected a check for the amount from Mr. Perkins, presented the check for payment at the Central Bank and indured his name as proprietor of the Star.

Mangin says that several weeks ago the proprietor of the paper invested him with the management of it, and a public announcement to that effect was made; and that, acting as manager of the Star, he made a contract with J. Breck Perkins for the publication of a number of political articles, to be published until the fall campaign is over, and that Mr. Perkins agreed to pay \$100 for them. As manager of the paper Mangin says be was entitled to 50 per cent. of the receipts. On Thur-day last he sent the following note to Mr. Perkins:

"Kindly send check for \$25. Will credit you with that amount on presentation of the bill."

Mangin signed his name as manager of the Star, and inclosed with the note one of his cards. Mr. Perkins sent the check, it is alleged, and Mangin, accompanied by Attorney Ira L. Ward for the purpose of identification, went to the Central Bank and cashed the check. for the amount from Mr. Perkins, presented the

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE. Exports of Merchandise for the Year, \$1.394.

479,214; Imports, \$849,714,329. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The exports of merhandise from the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30 aggregate in value \$1.-

894.479.214. which exceeded by \$167.455.912 those of the preceding fiscal year and establishes a new record in exports. The imports for the twelve months also surpassed previous records for that period, being \$849,714.329, or \$152.565.840 greater than those in the fiscal year ending June 80, 1899. The value of the foreign commerce of the United States for the first time has passed the two-billion mark. the aggregate for the year just closed being \$2.244.193.543. or \$320.021.742 in excess of tha of the previous twelve months. The balance of trade in favor of the United States in that period was \$544.764.885, an increase of \$14.890,-072 compared with the previous year. The imports of gold were \$42.829.467 and the exports standard and the exports as selected and \$56.712.275 exported.

For the month of June the imports of merchandise were valued at \$60.806.884. a falling off of \$948,425 as compared with the same month last year and the exports at \$108.285.897, an increase of \$11.889.670.

New Minister From Japan

WASHINGTON, July 14. - The Japanese legation here have been informed that Kogoro Takahira at present Imperial Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Japanese Minister to the United States. Minister Takahira was to the United States. Minister Takanira was Secretary of the legation here from 1852 to 1854, and afterward served as Minister at The Hague, Reme and Vienna. He takes the place of Mr. Kumuri, transferred to St. Petersburg.

Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- These promotions in the army were announced to-day: Leonard S. Goddard to be Captain, Forty-seventh Infantry; William R. Harrison to be First Lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Infantry; R. Howard Williams to be First Lieutenant in the Forty-second Infantry.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The practice ship Chesapeake has arrived at New Bedford, the

Cruiser Michigan and the naval militia ship Yantic have sailed from Mackinac Island for Detroit and the Wompatuck from Newport for Boston. The auxiliary cruiser Ranger has been ordered to Mare Island, Cal., for repairs. Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- These army orders have been Issued:

Major Matt R. Peterson, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved as Chief Commissary, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and ordered to Havana as Chief Commissary, Division of Cuba, and as turchasing commissary at Havana, relieving Major Oliver E. Wood, Commissary of Subsistence, who is ordered to turn over to Major Peterson all the money, stores, property and records for which he is responsible, and to San Francisco as Chief Commissary, Department of California, relieving Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Commissary of Subsistence, ordered to Taku, China, as Chief Commissary of the United States troops in China.

Orders relieving First Lieut, James M. Williams, Seventh Artiliery, as a member and detailing him as Judge Advocate of the general lecourt-martial at West Point, are revoked, and First Lieut George F. Hamilton, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed as Judge Advocate of the court.

Transfers in the Fifth Cavalry: Capt. Francis

the court.

Transfers in the Fifth Cavairy: Oapt. Francis
Michier, from Troop H to Troop B; Capt. Charles H.
Watts, from Troop B to Troop H. These naval orders have been issued: These naval orders have been issued:
Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Gillmore, to the
Franklin as executive.
Lieutenant-Commander F. S. Carter, from the
Franklin to the navy yard, Norfolk,
Medical Director P. Filasimons from the Naval Examining Board, Annapolis, to cherge of Naval Hospital, Newport,
Surgeon L. G. Maneberger, from the Naval Hospital, Newport, to duly as member of the Board of
Medical Examiners, Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn,
Medical Director H. J. Babin, detached as President of the Board of Medical Examiners, Naval
Laboratory, Brooklyn, to home and wait orders

Casualties in the Philippines. WASHINGTON, July 14 -The following list of

casualties was received at the War Department from Gen. MacArthur at Manila to-day:

Killed—June 18. at Dumengas, Panay, Company C,
Twenty-sixth Infantry, Thomas Lee.
Wounded—June 27. at Dumengas, Panay, Company F, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Corporal Charles S,
Salmon, wounded in hand, Sight; July 6, at Taal,
Luzon, Company C, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Hugh
Clements. In groin, serious; Company B,
Twenty-eighth Infantry, Elmer G, March, In
thigh, serious; Joseph H, Roberts, back,
serious; Sergt, Philip S, Gardner, in foot,
serious; Company D, Twenty-eight Infantry, William
Lynn, in the kines, sight; Samuet Franklin, in kines,
slight; June 29. at Naga, Cebu, Company M, Nineteenth Infantry, John W, Bowling, in arm, serious;
James R, Hesiep, in arm, slight; June 23. at Florida
Blanco, Company I, Thirty-second Infantry, Corporal Henry F, Manning in leg, above knes, slightly,
July 8, at Lapo, Luzon, Company F, Thirty-third
Infantry, Corporal Charles E, Reynolds, slightly
wounded.
Died—Gunshot wound, accidental, Charles A,
Camel band, Twenty-fourth Infantry, July 10. from Gen. MacArthur at Manila to-day: wounded.
Died-Gunshot wound, accidental, Charles A
Camel band, Twenty-fourth Infantry, July 10.

Two Deaths From the Oll Tank Explosion BOSTON, July 14 .- The death roll caused by the oil tank explosion at Somerville Thursday night, is growing daily. Up to last evening three victims of the accident had died and today two more cied, making a total of five.

Albert A. Lemmery of Somerville, formerly employed as a freight conductor on the Boston and Maine, died at the hospital in that city at so clock this morning. One of the patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital in this city, Augustus Hawkes, also cied early this morning. George Southworth, who is at the Somery by Mental in a consequent to the control of the patients of the control of the morning George Southworth, who is at Somerville Hospital, is not expected to live

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 14 - The post office at Kinseus. Chautauqua county, was robbed last night of several hundred dollars in money and stamps. The office is located in the general store of the postmaster, Mr. Green, and after blowing open the safe the burgiars rangacked the store, carrying off several hundred dellars' worth of goods. Two large dogs left in the store to watch were found nearly dead.

Le Boutillier Bros West 23rd Street.

2000 White Waists. White Nov lty Waists, elaborately

grade goods. \$2.98 and \$3.98

Formerly sold from \$6.00 to \$12.00.

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with insertions of embroidery; soft cuffs,

> ⁵1.25 value \$2.00

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists. trimmed with insertions of lace and embroidery; soft cuffs,

\$1.98

balue \$3.00

All New Goods. Latest Sinles.

Le Boutillier Bros

DELIRIOUS PATIENT'S LONG FALL.

Jumped From Fourth-Story Fire Escape at Bellevne and Broke His Legs. Gustav Klein, 35 years old, of 624 East Eleventh street, who had been in Bellevue for two days delirious with malarial fever, evaded his nurses yesterday afternoon. He got out of bed, climbed out on the fire escape and jumped four stories to the ground. Both of his legs were broken and he received severe internal injuries. He will probably die.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAO-THIS DAY. Sun rises 4:40 | Sun sets 7:31 | Moon rises . 9:20 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook ... 9:38 | Gov. I'd. 10:10 | Hell Gate .. 12:02

Arrived-SATURDAY. July 14 Arrived—SATURDAY, July 14
Ss St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton, July 7.
Ss Massilla. Joubett, Marseilles, June 23.
Ss Glenturret, Webster, Aniwerp, June 23.
Ss Glenturret, Webster, Aniwerp, June 23.
Ss Lac Campine. Markschiaeger, Aniwerp, June 23.
Ss Lac Ampine. Markschiaeger, Aniwerp, June 23.
Ss King Frederick, Baker, Cardenas, July 7.
Ss City of Washing ton, Knight, Tuxpan, June 30.
Ss Falco, Hansen, Tilt Cove, N. F. July 3.
Ss Brisndale, Fothergill, Boston, July 12.
Ss El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans, July 12.
Ss Hickmond, Catherine, Norfolk, July 13.
Ss Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, July 13.
Ss Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, July 13.
Ship Elvira, Rodrigues, Lisbon, June 3.
Ship Arthur Sewall, Murphy, London, June 3.
Bark G. Castagliola, Scotts, Nantes, May 13.
Brig John McDermott Tooker, San Juan, July 3.

Ss Etruria, from New York, at Queenstown Ss Cufic, from New York, at Liverpool SAILED PROM FOREIGN PORTS Sa Puerst Bismarck, from Cherbourg for New York.

Ss Lucania, from Liverpool for New York. Ss St Paul, from Southampton for New York. OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS

Mails Close. Vessel Belle Carlb, Charleston ... Sall Tuesday, July 17. Kaiserin Maria Theresia.

Helmen 7 00 A M
Advance, Colon 9 30 A M
Seminole, Charleston El Paso, New Orleans
Beivernon, Inagua 10 00 A M Sall Wednesday, July 18

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS Due To-day.

Port Limon Jacksonville .Liverpool. linnehaha Proteus.
Peninsular
Manitou
City of Augusta.
Border Knight London Due Tuesday, July 17. La Guayra ...

> Liverpool. Liverpool. Gibraltar. MARRIED

Friedrich der Grosse

Antwerp

Due Wednesday, July 18.

HANS EN-CATLIN.-At Fairholms, Morristown N. J., July 14, 1900, by Rev. Henry Wilson, Otto R. Hansen to Mary H. Catlin.

DIED.

AWSON .- At Peekskill, N. Y., on July 13, 1900, Pearl, daughter of Mary J. and Nathan L. Ely aged 18 years and 8 months. Funeral services at Peckskill, at the residence of her father on Monday, July 16, 1900, at 3:30 P. M.

MAGHEE .-- At Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 18,

1900, George William, son of the late Gillion

Maghee, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral private. SMALL .- At 72 Monticello av .. Jersey City, N. J., suddenly, on Saturday, July 14, 1900, Mary Huston Small.

Notice of funeral hereafter. WILLIAMS. - At Tarrytown, July 13, 1990. Arthur Langdon, youngest son of Alleta L. Van Norden and David Williams, in his 18th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-lem Railroad; 43 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

special Notices.

A PROMINENT FIRM OF ARCHITECTS will pay liberally for any advance information that wit produce work: correspondence strictly confidential Address A., box 107 Sun office. PILES. - Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d st.; no cut-ing: 1,400 permanent cures, book free; references.

HEADACHES cured to stay cured permanently leader mailed. Dr. WARK, 60 West 104th st. Hew Publications.

The Cambridge Encyclopedia for July. Price 25 cents. Cambridge Press, 62 Reade st, N. Y.

25° -Mr. Dooley, Rookwood, Crichton, Janeshore, Windsor Castle, PRATT, 161 cast.